



**JUL 27 2006**

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s): Michael J. HAWTHORNE et al. Confirmation No.: 8826  
Serial No.: 09/404,826 Art Unit: 2122  
Filed: September 24, 1999 Examiner: Eric B. Kiss  
For: METHOD OF TRANSFERRING FILES AND ANALYSIS  
OF TRAIN OPERATIONAL DATA

**REPLY BRIEF**

**Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents**  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

**BARNES & THORNBURG CUSTOMER NO.:**

**23646**

**U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

Sir:

Below is a Reply Brief in response to the Examiner's Answer, mailed June 5, 2006, in the above-captioned matter.

Appellants respectfully submit that the Examiner's Answer, which gets bogged down in details of unsupportable assertions and conclusions, fails to satisfactorily rebut key points of Appellants' arguments challenging the claim rejections. Appellants respectfully offer the following to refocus on those key points.

**I. Brief Recap of Claim 1**

1. Regarding Appellants' invention, the "at issue" paragraphs of Applicants'

Claim 1 are:

- a. 2nd Paragraph - determining from the [on-board] data base the location of the train relative to the track structure and whether the train is within communication range of one of the remote base stations, the determining being made by using location information about the train, information about the track structure and location information about the multiple remote base stations from the data base stored on the computer on-board the train;

b 3<sup>rd</sup> Paragraph - establishing from on-board the train a wireless communication with one of the multiple remote base stations determined to be within communication range;

2. That is, the data base is in the computer on-board the train. From that data base, the location of the train is determined. It is further determined, from that data base on-board the train, whether the train is in communication range of a remote base station. If a remote base station is determined to be within communication range, a wireless communication is established from on-board the train. The invention is quite clear.

## II. Brief Recap of References

1. Neeson et al. is directed to an apparatus and method for tracking, reporting and recording equipment inventory on a locomotive. A Health Report reflecting equipment identification information is compiled and stored in an on-board processing device (computer). The on-board processing device is configured to both transmit equipment inventory information and to receive communications from at least one remote base communication unit (see Neeson et al. column 3, lines 61-66). The application of the invention of Neeson et al. is known as "ALERTS" and is designed to "piggyback" on the already existing ABNS (AMCI Base Networking System) and ATCS (Advanced Train Contact System) systems on locomotives (see Neeson et al. column 22, lines 55-60). In ABNS, communications with locomotives is initiated through the base stations, which are in contact with mobile communication packages (MCP) on-board the locomotives (see Neeson et al. column 2, lines 5-8) (emphasis provided). It cannot be more clear that a) the "ALERTS" system of Neeson et al. piggybacks on ABNS and b) in ABNS, communication with locomotives is initiated through the base stations. Neeson et al. discloses no capability, reason or need to determine from a data base on-board the train whether a wayside station is within communication range.

2. Heggstad et al. is directed to a train control system employing a series of wayside control units spaced along the track to control trains in a local area. Each wayside unit has a data base in memory that includes operational profile data of the local area and which data are communicated to a train's computer. The train's computer in turn determines the proper train control instructions based upon the received data (see Heggstad et al., Abstract and column 4, line 56 to column 6, line 35). The wayside units communicate data to the train and the train reacts based upon the received data. The on-board commuter is provided with location information. Heggstad et al. does not disclose that any determination is made, from a data base on-board, of the train's location or the location of a remote station.

3. Kull is directed to a rail vision system on a train comprising a signal locating system and rail navigation system. The signal location system isolates visually an upcoming wayside signal device. The rail navigation system determines the position of the train on the track and tells the signal locating system the location of the wayside signal device relative to the train. An on-board computer of the rail navigation system receives information from the signal location system. The on-board computer has a data base with train and track information. The received information is compared to information stored in the on-board computer. The rail navigation system then warns the train operator of restrictive signals and imposes braking of the train if the operator fails to acknowledge the warning (see Kull, Abstract and column 7, line 50 to column 8, line 53). The data base in Kull wants to know and verify the position of the train on the track and can also determine visually where the next wayside station is. However, there is no disclosure in Kull about any wireless communication with remote stations.

### III. Brief Recap of Appellants' Key Points

1. The first point is that the applied §103(a) references (Neeson et al., Heggstad et al. and Kull) against Appellants' independent Claim 1 do not provide, and the Examiner has not specifically identified, any concrete suggestion or teaching to serve as a valid

motivation to string together these three disparate references to modify the Equipment Health Reporting System of Neeson et al. to achieve Appellants' invention as stated in Claim 1.

2. Second, the fact is that Neeson et al. does not disclose the elements of the second and third Paragraphs of Applicants' Claim 1, as alleged by the Examiner. For example, on page 1 of the Office Action (see Final Rejection (November 1, 2005)), the Examiner states "As per Claim 1, Neeson et al. discloses...[a] determining on-board if a remote station is within communication range (see column 5, lines 16-32; and column 7, line 63 through column 8, line 3); and [b] initiating from on-board wireless communication between an on-board computer (fold unit) and a remote base station (base station) (see column 7, lines 29-47)..." Neither of the assertions are substantiated by the referenced disclosures in Neeson et al. as rebutted on pages 4-11 of Appellants' Appeal Brief. Moreover, the Examiner specifically states in the Office Action (see Final Rejection (November 1, 2005) at page 3) "Neeson et al. fails to explicitly disclose determining [Note: the Examiner conveniently omitted the phrase "from the data base" as part of Nesson's failure] on-board the location of the train and the location of the next remote station using location information about the train and the remote stations stored on the computer on-board the train". Thus, it seems clear that Neeson et al. does not include the elements of Claim 1 alleged by the Examiner and does not meet the test of a valid base reference for this obviousness rejection of Appellants' Claim 1 (see Section II herein regarding the disclosure in Neeson et al.).

3. Third, the Examiner then attempts to rely on Heggstad et al. to remedy some of the acknowledged failures of Nesson et al. as a reference. However, Heggstad et al. also does not disclose the elements of the second and third Paragraphs of Appellants' Claim 1, as alleged by the Examiner, particularly the use of Heggstad et al. to remedy the failure of Neeson et al.'s disclosure noted in 2. above [see Appellants' Appeal Brief at pages 6-7]. Thus, it appears that Heggstad et al. does not meet the test of a valid supporting reference for this obviousness

rejection of Appellants' Claim 1, even if, *arguendo*, Neeson et al. were a valid base reference (see Section II herein regarding the disclosure in Heggestad et al.).

4. Fourth, the Examiner finally acknowledges in the Office Action (see Final Rejection (November 1, 2005) at page 4) that "Neeson et al. further fails to expressly disclose the computer [on-board] having a data base including track structure information and location information about multiple remote base stations and the determining [of] the location of the train using the data base information". Then, the Examiner casually asserts that "However, Kull teaches such a data base and its use in determining location relative to track structures and remote base stations (see for example col. 8, lines 27-35)". (See Office Action November 1, 2005 at pages 4-5). While Kull discloses a data base, there is no disclosure, teaching or suggestion in Kull about any communication (wireless or otherwise) between the train and a remote base station (see Section II herein about the disclosure in Kull). Thus, it appears that Kull does not meet the test of a valid supporting reference for this obviousness rejection of Appellants' Claim 1, even if, *arguendo*, Neeson et al. were a valid base reference.

5. Appellants respectfully further assert that just because Kull includes a data base with train and track information, that is not, by itself, a motivation to modify Neeson et al. The disclosure in Neeson et al. does not discuss or cry out to be modified to change its data base or method of operation. Moreover, the Equipment Health Reporting System of Neeson et al. would have to be completely redesigned to alter its computer's software data base (designed to generate an equipment report and to respond to queries from base stations) to take on the rail vision (not wireless communication) system of Kull - not to mention taking on the function of the wayside station train control system of Heggestad et al. As stated in *In re Dow Chemical Co.*, 837 F.2d 469, 473, "There must be a reason or suggestion in the art for selecting the procedure used, other than the knowledge learned from the applicant's disclosure. *Interconnect Planning Corporation v. Feil*, 774 F.2d 1132, 1143, 227 USPQ 543, 551 (Fed. Cir. 1985)."

IV. Brief Rebuttal of Selected Examiner Statements/Assertions in Examiner's Response

1. The Examiner states that "Appellant suggests...that the ground network must initiate communication." (See Examiner's Answer at page 5). Appellants simply asserted that there is no disclosure in Neeson et al. that reads on the method step of the second paragraph of Appellants' Claim 1.

2. The Examiner states that "Kull provides the capability to determine whether a locomotive is within communication range (e.g. visual communication)..." (see Examiner's Answer at page 8)..."Appellants assert that having a capability to "visually" see a wayside signal device is not the "wireless communication" of Appellants' Claim 1. Moreover, regardless of whether or not "visually" seeing a wayside signal device is a communication, it is well settled that simply having a "capability" in one reference does not provide a motivation upon which to modify another reference. There must be a suggestion or motivation to do so. As stated in *In re Mills*, 16 USPQ2d 1430, 1432 (Fed. Cir. 1990), [W]hile Mathis' apparatus may be capable of being modified to run the way Mills' apparatus is claimed, there must be a suggestion or motivation in the reference to do so". Also see *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 902, 221 USPQ 1125, 1127 (Fed. Cir. 1984), where it is stated that "[T]he mere fact that the prior art could be so modified would not have made the modification obvious unless the prior art suggested the desirability of the modification."

3. The Examiner states that "Appellants' claims do not require initiating communication" (see Examiner's Answer at page 9). Appellants assert that the examiner is dancing on the head of a pin. While Appellants did back away from a previous amendment to change the word "establishing" to "initiating", this was done in the interests of moving the case along to satisfy what we believed to be the examiner's differentiation between the words "establish" and "initiate" (yes, the word "initiate" was not in the Specification). However, Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (Tenth Edition) defines "establish", *inter alia*, as "to

institute", "to introduce", "to bring into existence", "to bring about", and defines "initiate", *inter alia*, as "to cause or facilitate the beginning of", "get going" (see pages 396 and 600 attached). The bottom line is that a reasonable person skilled in the train art would know that "establishing communication" and "initiating communication" are the same.

4. The Examiner states, referring to Nesson et al., that "passing off" infers that as a new base station comes within range, radio communication is handled by the new base station that is determined to be within range. See Neeson et al., at col. 7, lines 33-49. The Examiner goes on to state, "Executing that handoff requires that the locomotive computer establish on-board wireless communication with the new base station in order to remain in contact. See Id." (emphasis added) (see Examiner's Answer at page 10). Appellants assert that the Examiner is confusing the act of a handoff from one base station to another with the on-board locomotive computer establishing communication with a remote base station determined by the on-board data base in the computer to be within communication range, as claimed in Appellants' Claim 1. Neeson et al. discloses nothing to support the Examiner's conclusion of any requirement that the locomotive establish any wireless communication.

5. The Examiner states that "Neeson et al. at col. 2, lines 5-7, merely states that communication is **initiated through** the base station, and not initiated by the base stations". (See Examiner's Answer at page 11). The Examiner has apparently failed to understand that the apparatus of Neeson et al. includes a processing device operative to broadcast a Query for Health Report to on-board intelligent devices and receive Health Report messages from on-board intelligent devices..." (See Neeson et al. at col. 4, lines 1-4). Appellants assert that whether the communication is initiated "through" or "by" the base station, it is not initiated by the train, since the Query is broadcast to the on-board intelligent devices which receive and respond to the Query.

6. The Examiner states that "In particular, the examiner maintained (and still maintains) that the two-frequency communication system of Neeson et al. requires (here's that word again - emphasis added) the locomotive to initiate (emphasis added - is the examiner interchangeably using "initiate" and "establish"? ) all communication at [a] frequency used for outgoing messages because the remote base stations do not transmit at that frequency and, therefore, cannot initiate (emphasis added) such communication" (see Examiner's Answer page 12). Appellants assert that the examiner misses the point. Responding to a Query for a Health Report that arrived on one frequency (thereby having communication established or initiated by the base station making the Query) and responding to the Query on another frequency is not "establishing communication" and thus does not meet Appellants' Claim 1 language of "determining from the data base [on-board]...whether the train is within communication range of one of the remote base stations...and establishing from on-board the train a wireless communication with one of the multiple base stations determined to be within communication range".

#### V. Summary

Appellants respectfully assert that the Examiner's Answer has failed to change the fact that the disclosure in Neeson et al. is not sufficient to serve as a valid base reference for the §103(a) obviousness rejection. Moreover, neither Neeson et al., nor Heggstad et al. nor Kull, individually or collectively, provide a suggestion, teaching or motivation to combine these references to modify Neeson et al. to achieve Appellants' claimed invention. In effect, the Examiner has attempted to use pure hindsight reconstruction to piggyback on Appellants' disclosure as a way to modify Neeson et al. Absent a teaching, suggestion or motivation, the obviousness rejection of Appellants' claims should be reversed and the application should be allowed.



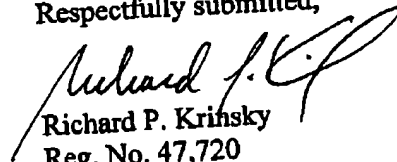
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Conclusion

All of the arguments in the Final Office Action and the Examiner's Answer are overcome by the arguments in Appellant's Brief or this Reply Brief.

It is respectfully requested that, if necessary to effect a timely response, this paper be considered as a Petition for an Extension of Time sufficient to effect a timely response and shortages in other fees, be charged, or any overpayment in fees be credited, to the Account of Barnes & Thornburg LLP, Deposit Account No. 02-1010 (509/35644).

Respectfully submitted,

  
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es-tab-lish 'Us-to-blish' [ME *establisshen*, fr. MF *establis*,  
*estab*, fr. *L. stabilis*, fr. *stabilis* stable] (14c-) 1: to install  
 permanently by enactment or agreement 2 *obj*: ESTABLISH  
 makes firm or stable b: to introduce and cause to grow  
 (~ grass on pasturelands) 4 a: to bring into existence  
 (~ establish a republic) b: BEING ABOUT, EXPECT (~ establish  
 friends) 5 a: to put on a firm basis: SET UP (~ his son in business  
 into a favorable position b: to gain full recognition of s  
 (the role ~ed her as a star) 6: to make (a church) a nat  
 ional institution 7: to put beyond doubt: PROVE (~ed my in-  
 es-tab-lish-a-ble 'the-bel' *adj* ~ es-tab-lish-er 'shah-'  
 es-established church n (1731) a: a church recognized by law:  
 church of a nation or state and supported by civil authority  
 es-tab-lish-ment 'Us-to-blish-mənt' n (15c-) 1: something  
 as a settled arrangement; esp: a code of laws b: 1  
 CHURCH c: a permanent civil or military organization  
 business or residence with its furnishings and staff e: 1  
 estate 2: 1 an estate 2: an estate 3: a group of people  
 a group of social, economic, and political leaders who form  
 (as of a nation) b *often* *cap*: a controlling group (the lit-  
 erature) the act of establishing b: the state of being established  
 es-tab-lish-men-ter-ship 'Us-to-blish-mən-ter-ship' n  
 1: of, relating to, or favoring the social or political estab-  
 lishmentarianism n ~ es-tab-lish-men-ter-ship-ness  
 es-to-nal-ent 'Us-to-nal-ent' n, pl *ests* 'nāl(z) 'fən' (1816) ~  
 es-tate 'Us-tāt' n [ME *estat*, fr. OF ~ more at STATE] (13c-)  
 CONDITION 2: social standing or rank esp: of a high or  
 cial or political class; *specif*: one of the great classes (as  
 the clergy, and the commoners) formerly vested with dis-  
 powers 4 a: the degree, quality, nature, and extent of one's  
 land or other property b (1) POSSESSIONS, PROPERTY  
 one's property in land and tenements (a man of small es-  
 tate) 2: the condition of a person at death c: 1 landed p-  
 with a large house on it d *Brit*: PROJECT 4 *Brit*: STAT-  
 estate agent n (1880) *Brit*: a real estate broker or manager  
 estate car n (1950) *Brit*: a STATION WAGON  
 estate tax n (1928): an excise in the form of a property  
 tax that is levied on the privilege of an owner of personal-  
 estate to transfer property to others after his or her death —  
 COMP ANCE TAX I  
 es-teen 'Us-tēn' n (14c-) 1 *archaic*: WORTH, VALUE 2  
 ION, JUDGMENT 3: the regard in which one is held; *esp*:  
 (~ the ~ we feel for her)  
 esteem v [ME *estimen* to estimate, fr. MF *estimer*, fr.  
 (15c-) 1 *archaic*: APPRAISE 2 a: to view as: CONSIDER (~  
 lease) b: TOHOLD, BELIEVE 3: to set a high value on: 1  
 and prize accordingly *syn* see REGARD  
 es-ter 'Es-ter' n [G, fr. *Ester* ethyl acetate, fr. *Ester* with  
 ethyl: 1857; *anal*: *ester*] 1: a class of often fragrant com-  
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 of water 1

**to-grow** /vin-*grō-th*/ *n* (1870) 1: a growing inward (as to fill a void)  
2: something that grows in or into a space  
**in-gual-ad** /vī-to-gwā-n'tl ad/ [ME *inguale*, fr. L *lingualis*, fr. *lingula*,  
Ingwen grain — more at AIDEN] (15c) 1: relating to, or situated in the  
region of the groin or in either of the lowest lateral regions of the abdo-  
men; e.g., hemorrhoids  
**to-ingur-tate** /vin-'gɜr-jə-'tāt v/ <-sted<; -stēd- [L *ingurgitare*, pp. of  
*ingurgare*, fr. *in-* + *gurges*, *gurges* whirlpool — more at VORACIOUS]  
(ca. 1570) 1: to swallow greedily or in large quantities : GUEZZLE —  
**ingur-of-tation** /vin-'gɜr-jə-'tā-shən n  
**to-in-hab-it** /vn-'hā-bət v/ [MS *enhabitare*, fr. MF & L: MF *enhabiter*, fr. L  
*inhabitare*, fr. *in-* + *habitare* to dwell, freq. of *habere* to have — more at  
GIVE] *v* (14c) 1: to occupy as a place of settled residence or habitat  
live in (~ a small house) 2: to be present in or occupy in any man-  
ner or form (the human beings who ~ this tale ~ Al Newman) *vi*,  
*archaic*: to have residence in a place : DWELL — **in-hab-i-table** /-bz-  
tə-bəl ad/ — **in-hab-i-ther *n*  
**in-hab-i-tancy** /vn-'hā-bə-təs(-tē)n/ *n* (1681) : INHABITATION  
**in-hab-i-tant** /vn-'hā-bə-t(ə)-nt/ *n* (15c) 1: one that occupies a particular  
place regularly, routinely, or for a period of time (> of large cities)  
<(the tapeworm is an ~ of the intestine)>  
**in-hab-i-tation** /vn-'hā-bə-'tā-shən/ *n* (15c) : the act of inhabiting : (the  
state of being inhabited)  
**Inhabited** ad/ (15c) : having inhabitants  
**in-hab-ent** /vn-'hā-s(ə)-nt/ *n* (ca. 1334) : something (as an allergen or medi-  
cation) that is inhaled — **inhalant** ad/  
**in-hal-a-tion** /vn-'hāl-'tā-shən, -'hə-'tā-/ *n* (ca. 1623) 1: the act or an in-  
stance of inhaling 2: material (as medication) to be taken in by inhal-  
ing — **in-hal-a-tional** /-shnəl, -'hə-'tā-/ ad/  
**in-hal-a-tor** /vn-'hāl-'tər, -'hə-'tər/ *n* (1925) : a device providing a mix-  
ture of oxygen and carbon dioxide for breathing that is used esp.  
in conjunction with artificial respiration  
**in-hale** /vn-'hāl v/ <-tal/-tēl/> **in-hal-ing** /vn-+exhale/ *v* (1725) 1: to  
draw in by breathing 2: to take in eagerly or greedily (*inhaled about*  
*four meals at once*—Ring Lardner) ~ *w*; to breathe in — **in-hale**  
*vip'*, *-tā-l* *n*  
**to-in-al-e** /vn-'hāl-'e/ *n* (1778) 1: a device by means of which medicinal  
material is inhaled 2: one that inhales  
**in-har-mo-nic** /vn-'hɑr-'mə-nik/ ad/ (ca. 1828) : not harmonic  
**in-har-mo-nious** /vn-'hɑr-'mə-ni-ʊs/ ad/ (1711) 1: not harmonious : DIS-CORD-ANT 2: not fitting or congenial ; CONFLICTING — **in-har-mo-ni-ous-ness** *adv* — **in-har-mo-ni-ous-ness** *n*  
**to-in-har-mo-ni-v** /vn-'hɑr-'mə-ni-'v/ *n* (1799) : DISCORD  
**to-in-her-it** /vn-'hēr-'it v/ <-red/-red>, **in-her-ing** [L *inheritre*, fr. *in-* + *haerere*  
to adhere] (15c) 1: to become an heir  
**in-her-ence** /vn-'hēr-'ens/ *n*, *'her'-* *n* (1577) : the quality, state, or fact of  
inhering  
**in-her-ent** /-vnt/ ad/ [L *inherent*, *inhaerens*, pp. of *inhaerere*] (1581)  
: involved in the constitution or essential character of something; be-  
longing by nature or habit : DUTY-FUL — **in-her-ent-ly** *adv*  
**to-in-her-it** /vn-'hēr-'it v/ [ME *inheriten* to make one an heir, inherit, fr.  
MF *inheritor* to make one an heir, fr. LL *inhereatire*, fr. L *in-* + *haeritas*  
inheritance — more at HEREDITARY] *v* (14c) 1: to come into pos-  
session of or receive esp. as a right or devise portion (<and every one  
who has left houses or brothers or sisters...> my uncle's will) 2: to  
receive from an ancestor as a right or title descendible by law at the an-  
cestor's death 3: to receive as a devise or legacy 3: to receive from  
ancestors by genetic transmission (~ a strong constitution) 4: to  
have in turn or receive as if from an ancestor (~ed the problem from  
his predecessor) ~ *w*; to take or hold a possession or rights by inher-  
itance — **in-her-ditor** /-tər/ *n* — **in-her-dition** /-tə-'tʃən/ — **in-her-dish** /-tʃəl/ *adj*  
**in-her-i-table** /vn-'hēr-'tə-bəl/ ad/ (15c) 1: capable of being inherited  
2: TRANSMISSIBLE 2: capable of taking by inheritance — **in-her-i-ability** /-tə-'bəl/-tə-'bi-li-tē/ *n* — **in-her-i-ta-ble-ness** /-hēr-'tə-'bə-  
lə-'nes/ *n*  
**in-her-i-tance** /vn-'hēr-'təns(-tē)s/ *n* (14c) 1a: the act of inheriting prop-  
erty b: the reception of genetic qualities by transmission from parent  
to offspring c: the acquisition of a possession, condition, or trait from  
past generations 2: something that is or may be inherited 3 a: TRA-DITION b: a valuable possession that is a common heritage from na-  
ture 4 obs: POSSESSION  
**Inheritance tax** *n* (1841) 1: an excise in the form of a percentage of  
the value of the property received that is levied on the privilege of ac-  
quiring to inherit property 2: DEATH TAX; ESTATE TAX  
**in-hib-it** /vn-'hīb-'it/ *n* [L *inhibere* to inhibit + *E* -it] (1932) : a human  
hormone that is secreted by Sertoli cells in the male and granulosa cells  
in the female and that inhibits the secretion of follicle-stimulating hor-  
mone  
**in-hib-it** /vn-'hīb-'it v/ [ME, fr. L *inhibitus*, pp. of *inhibere*, fr. *in-* +  
*habere* to have — more at HABIT] *v* (15c) 1: to prohibit from doing  
something 2a: to hold in check : RESTRAIN b: to discourage from  
free or spontaneous activity esp. through the operation of inner psy-  
chological impediments or of social controls ~ *w*; to cause inhibition  
*syn see FORBID* — **in-hib-i-tive** /-tīv/-tīv/ ad/ — **in-hib-i-tory** /-bɔ-'tɔ-  
rē-, -tɔ-rē/ ad/  
**in-hib-i-tion** /vn-'hīb-'tʃən, -tə-'tʃən/ *n* (14c) 1a: the act of inhibiting  
: the state of being inhibited b: something that forbids, debars, or re-  
frains 2: an inner impediment to free activity, expression, or func-  
tioning; as a) a psychic activity imposing restraint upon another ac-  
tivity b) a restraining of the function of a bodily organ or agent (as  
an enzyme)  
**in-hib-i-tor** /vn-'hīb-'tər/ *n* (ca. 1611) : one that inhibits; esp : an agent  
that slows or interferes with a chemical action  
**in-hold-ting** /vn-'hɒld-'dŋ/ *n* (1947) : privately owned land inside the  
boundary of a national park  
**in-ho-mo-gen-e-ity** /vjin-'hō-mə-'jə-ne-'tē, -'nə-'ultə -+nəl; exp Brit-  
ish/ *n*, *pl* eds (1899) : the condition of not being homogeneous**

beliter or sustenance — *in-ho-pē-tā-blā-nēs* *n* — *in-ho-*  
-blā *adv* *in-ho-pē-tā-blā-nēs* (*in-hō-pā-pā-tā-lā-tē*) *n* (ca. 1576) : the  
state of being inhospitable  
*in-house* (*in-'hauz*, *'haʊd*) *adj* (ca. 1956) : existing, originated  
tied-on within a group or organization or its facilities : not o  
~ publication) (a company's ~ staff) — *in-house adv*  
*in-hū-mān* (*in-'hyū-mān*, -'yo-*adj* [ME *inhumane*, fr. ME  
inhuman, fr. L *inhumanus*, fr. *in-* + *humanus* (human)] (15c)  
ing pity, kindness, or mercy : SAVAG (an ~ tyrant) b : CO  
SONAL (his usual quiet, almost ~ courtesy — F. Tennyson)  
: not worthy of or conforming to the needs of human beings  
conditions) 2 : of or suggesting a nonhuman class of beings  
manly *adv* — *in-hū-mā-nēs* *v*-mo-nēz *n*  
*in-hū-mā-nis* (*in-'hyū-mān*, -'hyū-*adj* [MP *inhumano* &  
manus] (1599) : not humane : INHUMAN — *in-hū-mā-nis*  
*in-hū-mā-nis* (*in-'hu-mā-nis*, -pi-tēs (15c) 1 a : the quality  
being cruel or barbarous b : a cruel or barbaric act 2 :  
wornth or indignity : DEGRADATION  
*in-hy-dryl* (*in-'hyū-ri* or *in-'hū-mid*; *in-hū-mid* [prob. fr. P  
ML *inhumare*, fr. L *in-* + *humus* earth — more at HUMID  
SURV. ENTER — *in-hū-mid-i-tas* (*in-'hyū-mid-shə-s*) *n*  
*in-hū-mil* (*in-'mī-kəl*) *adj* [LL *inimicilis*, fr. L *inimicus*  
more at ENEMY] (1575) 1 : being adverse often by reason  
or malevolence 2 a : having the disposition of an enemy ; fi  
reflecting or indicating hostility : UNFRIENDLY — *in-hū-mil*  
-itē *adv*  
*in-in-fā-tā-ble* (*in-'mī-mā-zā-bəl*) *adj* [MB, fr. MF or L; MP, cf.  
tabilis, fr. V. *inimitabilis* (inimitable)] (15c) : not capable of being  
MATCHLESS — *in-in-fā-tā-ble-nēs* *n* — *in-in-fā-tā-ble* *v*-bi  
*in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *n* [NL, fr. GK, back of the head, dim. of  
ew, tendor] (ca. 1811) : the external occipital protuberance o  
*in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *adj* (1726) : characterized by lak  
see VICIOUS — *in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *adv* — *in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl)  
*in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *adj* [ME *inlaminar*, fr. MF *inla*  
inlaminar, fr. V. *inlaminare*, fr. L *in-* + *lamina* (layer)  
press injunctive : WICKEDNESS 2 : a wicked act or thing ; s  
*in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *adj* [MF & L; MP, fr. L *inlata*, fr. *inla*  
ring, fr. *inla* to go into, fr. *in-* + *ire* to go — more at IRUN]  
of or relating to the beginning : INCIPIENT 2 : placed at  
ning : FIRST — *in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *adv* — *in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl)  
nē] *n*  
*initial* *n* (1627) 1 a : the first letter of a name b pl : the fir  
each word in a full name (found that their ~ were identica  
large letter beginning a text or a division or paragraph 3 :  
PRECURSOR; SPECIF : a meristicatic cell  
*initial* *v* *in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *adj* [ME *initialis*, fr. MF *inla*  
-shā-*adj* (ca. 1864) 1 : to affix an initial 2 : to authentic  
preliminary approval to by affixing the initials of an author  
zē] *n*  
*in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *adj* (1899) : an acronym (formed fr  
letters)  
*in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *adj* (1937) : to set (as a computer  
counter) to a starting position, value, or configuration — *in-lā-m*  
*in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *adj* (1838) : ALTERNATION  
*initial* *side* *n* (1957) : a stationary straight line that contain  
about which another straight line is rotated to form an angl  
per TERMINAL SIDE  
*in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *adj* (1957) 1 : to cause or facilitat  
ing of : set going (~ a program of reform) (encouraged th  
ness of : to induce into membership by or as if by sp  
to : to instruct in the rudiments or principles of something : IN  
syn see BEGIN — *in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *adv*  
*in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *adj* (1605) 1 obs : relating to an int  
initiated or properly admitted (as to membership or as offi  
structed in some secret knowledge  
*in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *adj* (1811) 1 : a person who is underg  
undergoes an initiation 2 : a person who is instructed or  
some special field  
*in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *adj* (1883) 1 a : the act or an in  
initiating b : the process of being initiated c : the rites, co  
orders, or instructions with which one is made a member of  
society or is invested with a particular function or status 2 :  
of being initiated into some experience or sphere o  
KNOWLEDGEABLENESS  
*in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *adj* (1795) : of or relat  
tion : INTRODUCTORY, PRELIMINARY  
*initiative* *n* (1793) 1 : an introductory step (took the ~ in st  
to settle the issue) 2 : energy or aptitude displayed in initiat  
tion : ENTERPRISE (showed great ~) 3 a : the right to initiat  
tive action b : a procedure enabling a specified number of  
petition to propose a law and secure its submission to the el  
to the legislature for approval — compare REFERENDUM 1  
own initiative : a : one's own discretion : independently of su  
fluence or control  
*in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *adj* (ca. 1615) 1 : cons  
beginning 2 : tending or serving to initiate  
*in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *adj* (1601) 1 : to introduce into something (forc  
into an army) (brought ~ troops) 2 : to force a fluid into (as fo  
medic) 3 : to introduce as an element or factor in or into some sin  
subject (condemning any attempt to ~ religious bigotry lato  
polen — Current Blog) — *in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *adv* or *a* *t*  
tor *in-lā-m* (*in-'lā-m*, -zəl) *adj* (1950) : a substance that is injected in  
in-lā-m

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